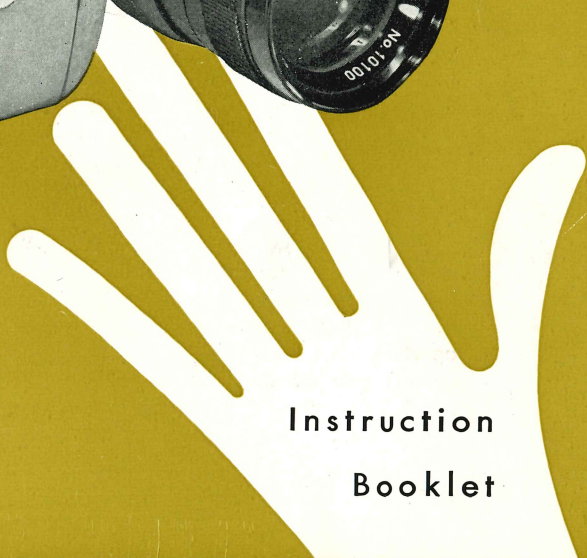
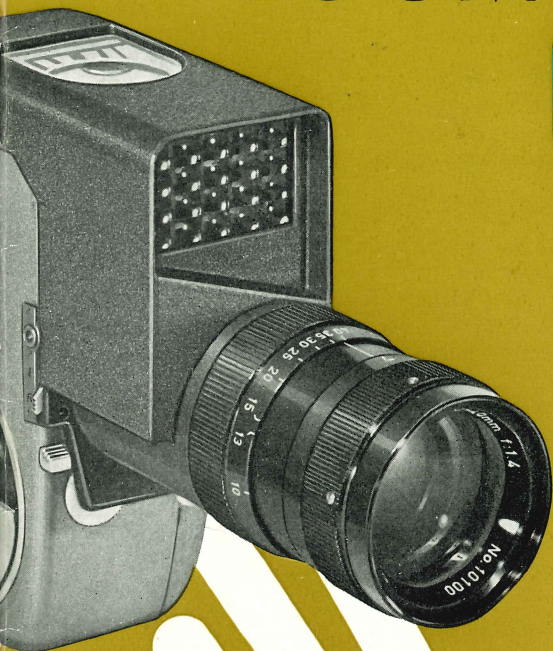


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Canon ZOOM

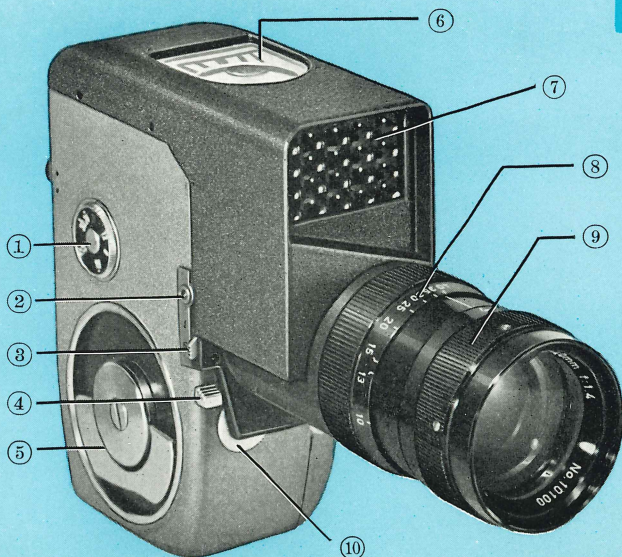
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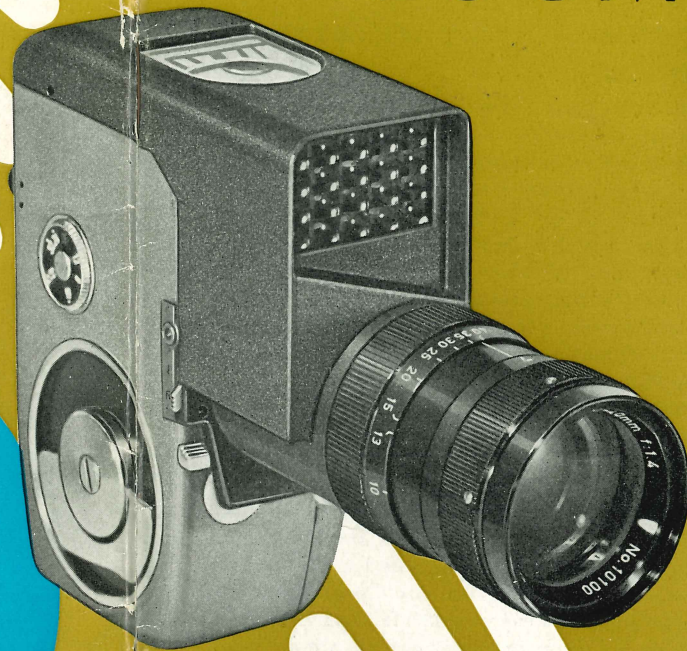
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Canon ZOOM 8

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| ⑧ Zooming Ring with Focal Length Scale | 10, 12 |
| ⑨ Focusing Ring with Distance Scale | 12 |
| ⑩ Exposure Lever Safety Lock | 7 |



Canon ZOOM 8



Canon ZOOM 8

CANON CAMERA CO., INC.

312 Shimo-Maruko-cho, Ohta-ku, Tokyo, Japan

CANON NEW YORK:

404 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, N.Y., U.S.A.

CANON EUROPE (DISTRIBUTION CENTER):

40 Rue du Stand, Geneva, Switzerland

Instruction

Booklet

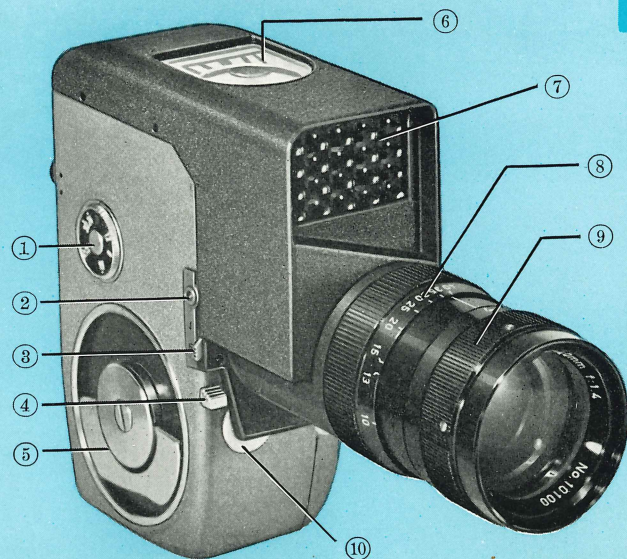
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The new Zoom 8 is another Canon first! The first 8mm cine camera with the highest speed f:1.4 zoom lens. The first 8mm cine camera to combine the highest quality optical system with professional level body mechanism. The first 8mm cine camera with an amazing 10mm-40mm zooming range... you can zoom from wide-angle to telephoto continuously! The deviation-free Canon zoom lens enables you to take clear-and-sharp pictures at any point between 10mm and 40mm... makes composition a breeze!

Please read the following pages carefully to get utmost enjoyment in taking 8mm motion pictures with the new Canon Zoom 8.

Thank you.

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DISTINGUISHED FEATURES OF CANON ZOOM 8

The new Canon Zoom 8 is extremely simple to operate that even a very beginner can take fine motion pictures if handled correctly. These are its special features:

(1) CANON-EXCLUSIVE ZOOMING SYSTEM

The Zoom 8 has the fastest speed f:1.4 zoom lens with an amazing zooming ratio of 4:1. The powerful 4X magnification enables you to zoom from wide-angle to telephoto continuously. Once the subject is focused, the performance of world-famed Canon precision lens and the zooming system assure you of absolute sharpness during the entire zooming operation. It is also deviation-free which enables you to take clear-and-sharp pictures at any point between 10mm and 40mm, making composition a breeze! The clearest and smoothest zooming effect is obtained.

(2) SINGLE-LENS REFLEX SYSTEM

The new Zoom 8 is superbly designed for the easiest and most carefree picture taking. The single-lens reflex system of the Zoom 8 assures you of the easiest viewing and most accurate focusing through the lens. You are free from parallax error. You will view with full brightness at all times; the aperture diaphragm will not get in the way. The split-image rangefinder gives critical focusing.

(3) EXPOSURE METER COUPLED TO THE LENS DIAPHRAGM

The new Zoom 8 has a built-in exposure meter with high sensitivity, which is coupled to the lens aperture. Designed especially for the Zoom 8, it assures you of the most accurate exposure reading for all filming speeds and diaphragm openings ... under all photographic conditions.

(4) FILMING MECHANISM

7 operating speeds from 8 to 64 frames per second are available with this camera. A single frame exposure is, also, possible.

The EXPOSURE LEVER is equipped with a SAFETY LOCK as well as a RUNNING LOCK which enables continuous picture taking without having the exposure lever kept depressed. There is also a FOOTAGE COUNTER which shows the length of film exposed.

(5) CLOCKWORK MOTOR MOVEMENT

As in a watch, the spring movement has a ratchet wheel enabling you to wind without releasing your grip of the handle. Uniform speed is maintained throughout. A warning signal sounds approximately 3 sec. (50 frames or 7-1/2 inches in length), before the spring runs down.

(6) FOOTAGE-COUNTER

In addition to a FOOTAGE-COUNTER INDICATOR DIAL, a click signals as every 7-1/2 inches of film is exposed for accurate counting while the picture taking is in progress. The indicator automatically returns to "S" or starting position as the side cover is opened. If you want to keep the same footage shown on the indicator dial even after the side cover is opened, press the FOOTAGE COUNTER CONTROL BUTTON by the counting indicator when you open the side cover.

(7) EASY FILM LOADING

Loading the film is extremely simple.

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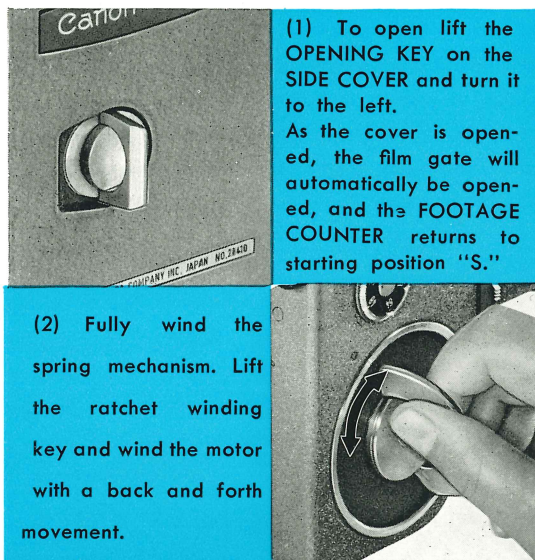
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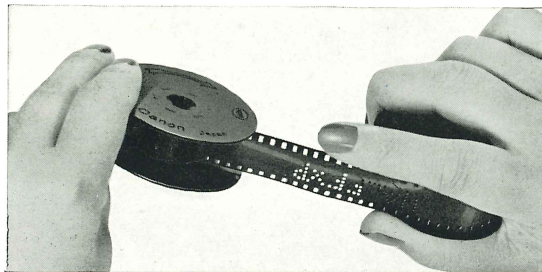
LOADING THE FILM



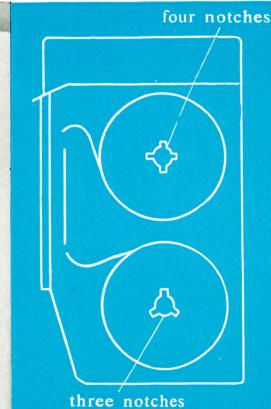
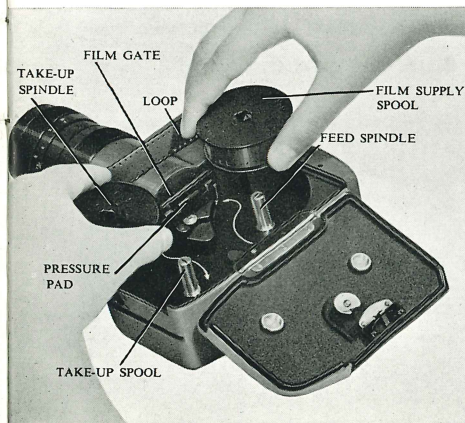
(3) Take out the TAKE-UP SPOOL from the camera. The center hole of the unwound spool should then show the THREE-NOTCH HOLE facing up. Reverse side of the spool has FOUR NOTCHES on the center hole (see drawing on the opposite page).

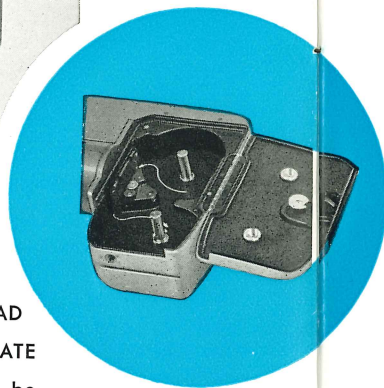
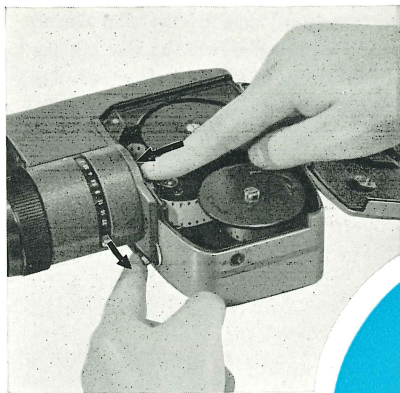
(4) Take the seal off the new film taking care not to let the film unwind itself, and unroll about 25 cm (10 inches) of the film.

(5) With the dull (emulsion) side of the film facing the lens insert the end of the film into the slot on the inside TAKE-UP SPOOL and wind it four or five turns.



(6) Holding the TAKE-UP SPOOL in the left hand and the FILM SUPPLY SPOOL in the right hand there will now be a loop of film in between. Pass this loop over the FILM GATE and place the TAKE-UP SPOOL on the TAKE-UP SPINDLE at the bottom of the camera, while the new film-spool placed on the FEED SPINDLE at the top. The TAKE-UP SPOOL will now show three notches on the center hole and the FILM SUPPLY SPOOL will show the four-notch hole facing up. Take care that the spools and the loop of film are touching the floor of the film compartment. If the loop is too short, it will be difficult to place both spools on their respective spindles.





(7) Unless the PRESSURE PAD is pressed against the FILM GATE properly, the film can not be advanced correctly.

(8) If the film is correctly in place, close the side cover tight and turn the LOCKING LEVER to the right to lock. The FILM GATE is now automatically in position for the film to pass through.

(9) Press the EXPOSURE LEVER until the figure "S" on the FOOTAGE COUNTER moves to indicate "O." The camera is now ready for taking pictures.

(10) Wind the spring motor until the spring is again taut.

CHANGING THE FILM

When the first 7-1/2 meters (25ft) of film has been exposed, reverse the film.

- (1) Run the film until the letter "F" is shown in the FOOTAGE-COUNTER WINDOW.
- (2) Open the side cover and remove both spools. Turn them upside down and replace them exchanging their positions. The spool which was at the bottom will now be at the top and show four notches on its center hole, while the spool which was at the top will now be at the bottom showing three notches.

TAKING OUT THE FILM

When both strips of the film have been exposed, run the motor until the FOOTAGE COUNTER INDICATOR shows "F." The film can now be removed.

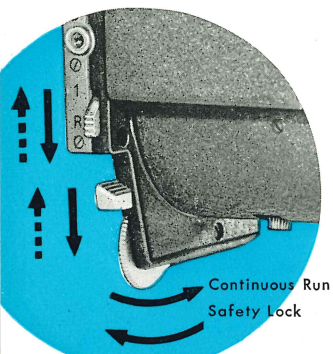
CAUTION

When changing or reloading film do it in a shade. Avoid strong light or the direct rays of sunlight.

EXPOSURE

The EXPOSURE LEVER, and changing from CONTINUOUS RUNNING to SINGLE FRAME EXPOSURE.

When changing from single frame to continuous running, shift the EXPOSURE LEVER CONTROL to "R." With the control pointed at "R," the EXPOSURE LEVER pressed down, and the EXPOSURE LEVER SAFETY LOCK turned counter-clockwise, continuous running shots can be taken. When the control is placed at "1," single frame pictures can be taken by pressing up the EXPOSURE LEVER. In both cases, shutter can not be operated if the EXPOSURE LEVER SAFETY LOCK is not in the proper position.



SPEED DIAL



The SPEED DIAL indicates the number of frames exposed per second as the film is continuously run through the camera.

By rotating this dial the speed can be adjusted to 8, 12, 16, 24, 32, 48, or 64 frames per second.

EXPOSURE SPEED

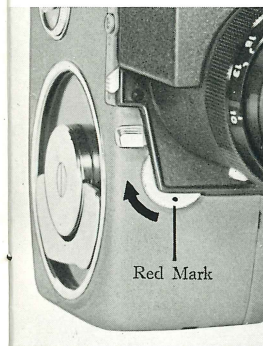
16 frames per second is the speed usually used for normal purposes. The speed is increased when taking pictures of moving trains and vehicles or other high speed or fast action subjects. A higher speed would be used, for instance, to take shots of birds in flight or in order to produce a slow-motion effect when recording action sports.

Speeds slower than 16 frames per second could be effectively used if you wished to film cloud or weather condition changes or to speed up the action of slow moving objects for which the usual 16-frame-speed would appear too slow or monotonous on the screen. The single frame exposures could be effectively used in recording such things as the growth and development of plant life. It can also be used in trick photography or to give comic effects to your motion pictures. When taking single frame exposures the 16 speed (approximately 1/25 of a second) should be used.

CHANGES IN SPEED have the following effects on the exposure time.

| Film Speed | Exposure |
|--------------------|------------|
| 8 frames per sec. | 1/18 sec. |
| 12 frames per sec. | 1/26 sec. |
| 16 frames per sec. | 1/35 sec. |
| 24 frames per sec. | 1/50 sec. |
| 32 frames per sec. | 1/70 sec. |
| 48 frames per sec. | 1/100 sec. |
| 64 frames per sec. | 1/140 sec. |

EXPOSURE LEVER SAFETY LOCK



When the camera is not in use, rotate the LOCKING RING of the EXPOSURE LEVER clockwise until a red mark appears. When this is done, the EXPOSURE LEVER is locked to prevent accidental tripping. To unlock, rotate the LOCKING RING back until the red mark is concealed.

With the EXPOSURE LEVER pressed down the LOCKING RING can be rotated further in the same direction (still concealing the red mark). This will lock the

lever in position to enable continuous picture taking.

CAUTION

When the camera is empty, avoid running the spring motor as much as possible, never at a speed of 64 frames a second.

EXPOSURE METER AND ADJUSTMENT OF LENS APERTURE (f stop)

When the filming speed dial is first set to an appropriate speed, the lens aperture can be adjusted automatically with an aid of the exposure meter which is coupled to the lens aperture.

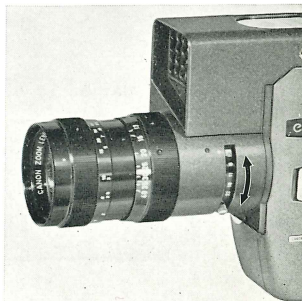
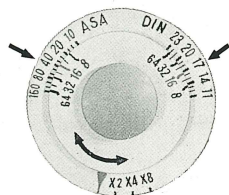
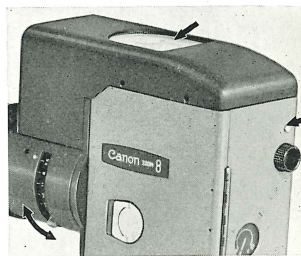
Adjustment of lens opening for proper exposure can be done in the following manner :

1. While pressing the meter dial adjustment button, rotate the aperture ring, which turns the inner meter dial, to match the filming speed reading to the speed of the film in use, which is on the outer exposure meter dial and calibrated in both ASA and DIN. For convenience, adjust this immediately after the filming speed dial is set.

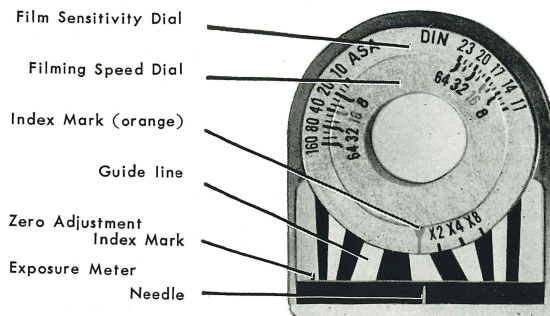
When matching these figures, keep the orange index mark within the range of guide line plate. If the mark slips out of the both extremes of the plate, keep turning the aperture ring while depressing the control button until the mark returns to the proper position.

2. Face the lens towards the subject and turn the aperture ring to match the meter needle with the index mark (orange) on the meter dial, along the meter guide line. The aperture is then automatically set.

The orange index mark represents the speed of film in use and the filming speed.



Note : Do not press the meter dial adjustment button at this time.



3. When the subject is in too bright a light, the needle cannot be matched to the orange mark, and it points to X2, X4, or X8. In such cases, you will be able to obtain proper exposure by using a neutral density filter of respective density on the lens.

4. If and when the lens aperture is at the maximum of f:1.4 (wide open), and yet you cannot match the needle to the orange index mark, it means that there is no sufficient light for taking pictures. In such cases, use photo flood lamps.

ZERO ADJUSTMENT OF THE METER

To obtain accurate reading, check and see the following. Cover the meter window and completely shut out the light. And see if the meter needle is pointing at the shortest line on the guide line plate. If the needle is not at proper place, the meter should be adjusted by rotating the zero adjustment pin, which is on the upper left of the inside of the camera, to point the needle at the shortest line.

VIEWING, ZOOMING, AND FOCUSING

1. VIEWING...

View is seen through the viewfinder eyepiece on the back of the camera. As the viewing is done through the lens, you are absolutely free from parallax error. What you see through the eyepiece is what you will get on the film. You can view the scene at full brightness at all times. The field-of-view changes as you turn the zooming ring on the lens. At the

maximum magnification, the focal length of the lens is 40mm; at minimum 10mm. You can compose your picture any way you like in the zooming range between 10mm and 40mm from the same position.

Table below is for your reference to the magnification changes. The Canon Zoom lens is designed so that at 20mm it is 1:1 actual life size.

| Focal Length | 10 | 13 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 35 | 40 |
|---------------|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Magnification | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 1 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 2 |

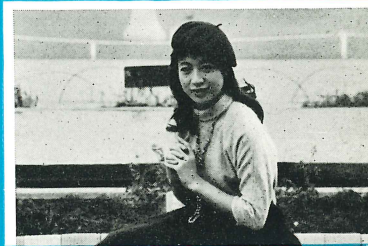
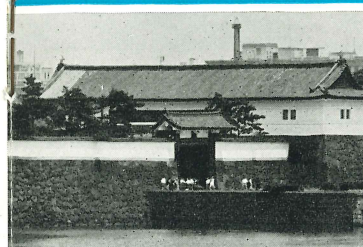
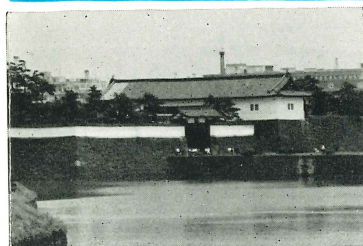
2. ZOOMING...

With your left hand fingers on the knurled zooming ring, rotate from one extreme to another for zooming. Deviation-free Canon zoom lens will assure you of constant focus throughout the entire zooming operation. Although the zooming gives your picture a powerful effect, do not use it often. Too many zooming will spoil your picture and make it extremely annoying to watch. A slight movement of the camera results in shaky picture, especially when zooming. Always zoom on a sturdy tripod.



ZOOM 8

ZOOMING EFFECT OF CANON ZOOM 8 10mm-40mm f:1.4



3. FOCUSING...

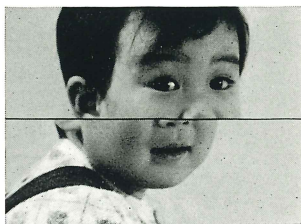
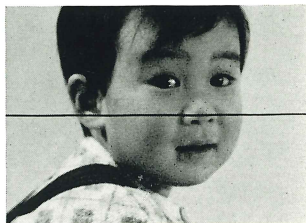
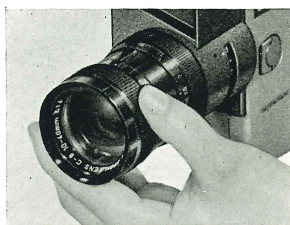
When you view through the eyepiece, you will see a thin line running across the viewfinder...the image is split in halves when out of focus. This is called the split-image Range-Viewfinder. Focusing can be done as you rotate the knurled focusing ring on the lens barrel.

Focus in the following manner:

1. Rotate the zooming ring and bring it to the maximum focal length of 40mm (extreme close-up).

2. Focus the subject by rotating the focusing ring.

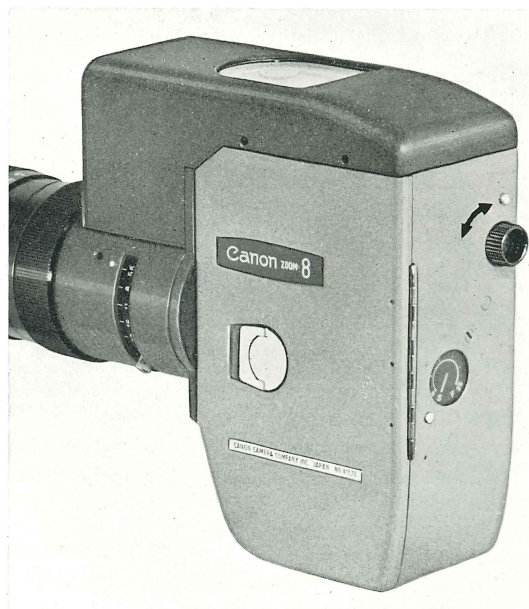
3. When the split-image on the range-viewfinder appears in perfect alignment, the lens is critically focused. Once the subject is focused, it will be maintained throughout the entire zooming operation or at any desired point you choose for composition between 10mm and 40mm. If you have the distance to the subject, focusing can also be done by setting the distance reading to come opposite the index mark.



CORRECTED VISION

The viewfinder is fitted with an eyepiece lens suitable for normal eye-sight as well as for those with defective vision.

As you rotate the hood on the eyepiece, it is adjusted for your own vision.



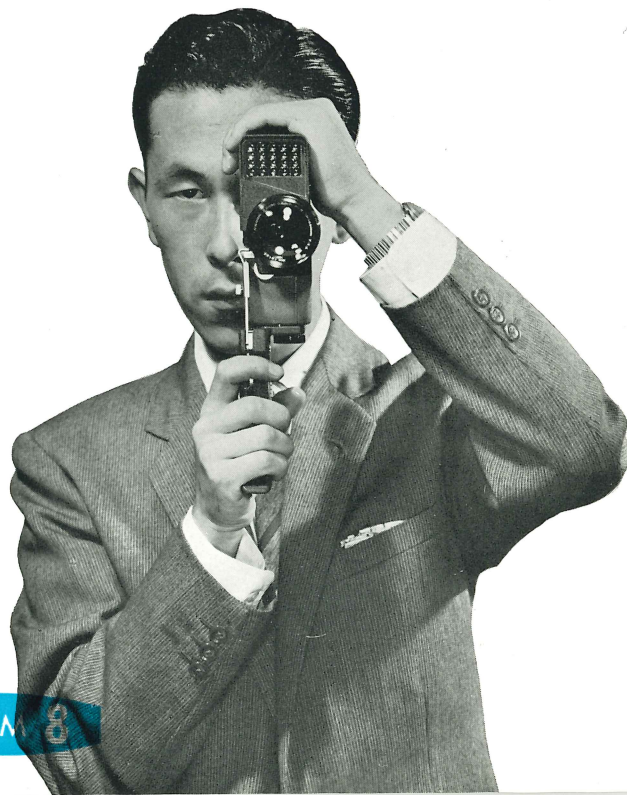
HOLDING THE CAMERA

The Canon Zoom 8 has been designed primarily for taking pictures while holding in hands; however, care should be taken to hold the camera as firmly as possible and avoid shaking while shooting.

For best stability, always use a sturdy tripod.

If the camera is not steady when taking your shots, the resulting pictures will be shaky and difficult to view. Special care should be taken when zooming or when taking at the maximum focal length. For the best stability when taking pictures, place the camera on a table, firm surface, or use a sturdy tripod.

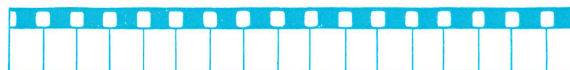
2 common ways to hold the camera are explained on the next page.



ZOOM 8

With the left hand over the top of the camera and the right hand on the pistol grip, keep the camera pressed firmly against the forehead. The forefinger of the right hand manipulates the exposure lever on the pistol grip. The right elbow be pulled in against the body.

Holding the camera in both hands, the camera is supported by the right hand which is on the pistol grip. The left hand is under the lens barrel to operate zooming ring and the forefinger of the right hand against the exposure manipulating lever on the pistol grip. The elbows should be pulled in against the body.



TAKING PICTURES

- (1) Take off the lens cap.
- (2) Wind the Spring Motor up fully.
Do this after every exposure, no matter how short it is, before the spring runs down.
- (3) Choose the most appropriate running speed and adjust the Speed Dial figure accordingly.
- (4) Push the exposure meter adjustment button, and turn the aperture ring to match the filming speed and speed of film in use on the meter dial.
- (5) Face the camera toward the subject.
Turn the aperture ring and match the meter needle to the orange index on the meter dial.
- (6) Focus and have the split-image in perfect alignment at the maximum focal length (40mm).
- (7) Compose your picture by rotating the zooming ring.
- (8) Holding the camera correctly while looking through the eyepiece, press the exposure lever.
- (9) For photographing the picture title, an accessory close-up Lens 450 is available.

PHOTOGRAPHING THE PICTURE TITLE

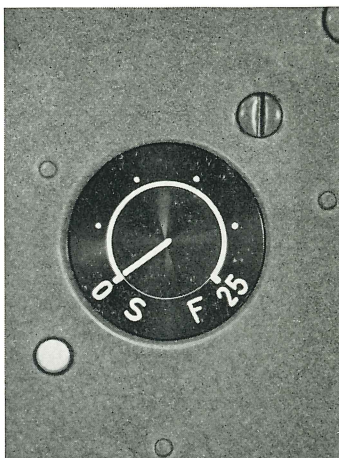
The parallax-free, single-lens reflex system of the Zoom 8 makes it extremely simple to photograph the title of your pictures. The versatile Canon Zoom lens will serve the purpose without an attachment; however, the Canon 48mm Close-up Lens 450 can be conveniently used to make it even more simple. The chart below will be helpful to determine your requirement :

| Focal Length | Distance Scale Reading | Distance from the Film Plane to the Subject | Field-of-View |
|--------------|------------------------|---|---------------------|
| 10mm | ∞ infinity | 58cm. 22-7/8" | 212×160 mm |
| | 1.5 meters | 47.5cm. 18-11/16" | 152×114 mm |
| 40mm | ∞ infinity | 58cm. 22-7/8" | 53×40 mm |
| | 1.5 meters | 47.5cm. 18-11/16" | 38×28.5 mm |

- Note:
- When photographing the picture title, steady the camera on a sturdy tripod.
 - For best result, close aperture down to smaller than $f : 5.6$. If necessary, use a photo flood lamp.

FOOTAGE COUNTER

While the film is running, the FOOTAGE COUNTER INDICATOR shows the length of film exposed. The 7-1/2 meter length of film is divided into five sections on the indicator scale. While taking shots a click is heard every 50 frames (19 cm) of film so that one can keep account of the amount of film being used.



FOOTAGE COUNTER CONTROL BUTTON

Every time the side cover of the camera is opened, the FOOTAGE COUNTER INDICATOR automatically returns to starting position "S." If, however, the CONTROL BUTTON is kept pressed down when opening the side cover, the FOOTAGE COUNTER reading remains in the same position when the lid is closed. This is useful if for any reason it is necessary to open the cover to adjust the film before the full length has been exposed. This should be done in a dark room, otherwise the film will be spoiled. For taking double exposure shots this system can be used. By backwinding the required length in a dark-room, the same film could be exposed a second time. In this case you can continue taking shots after the FOOTAGE COUNTER registers 25, for the same length of film was wound back.

ABOUT THE SPRING MOTOR

With one winding of the motor, approximately 600 frames (2.3m) of film can be exposed. A warning signal sounds approximately 3 seconds or 50 frames (19 cm) before the motor runs down.

CABLE RELEASE ATTACHMENT HOLE

When taking single frame picture, a cable release can be used. If a Cine Self-Timer is attached, the operator can also be in the picture. Cine self-timer is available at camera store.



LENGTH OF FILM SHOTS

The length of each film shot for the best result depends on the subject being photographed. There is no fixed specified length, but if it is too short it will appear only momentarily on the screen. Approximately 9 seconds or 50cm (20 inch) of film usually makes a good shot. It is better, however, to take more, than not enough of any one scene.

PANNING (Panorama picture taking)

'Panning' means taking pictures from one position but moving the camera around to make continuous shots over a wide area in one cut of film. Care must be taken not to move the camera too rapidly in any direction especially vertically. When taking 'panning' pictures holding the camera in hand, stand steadily with both feet apart. Do not move from the waist down but move the camera by movement of the upper section of your body. Best result can be obtained by using a sturdy tripod.

In panning, 24 or 32 is the optimum speed. Start with the relatively unimportant part of the picture. Continue shooting with the most important section last. Spending a little additional exposure time on the last area will give you effective results. With moving objects it is important to keep the subject in the center of the viewfinder.

As it is very difficult for a beginner to produce good panning movies it is recommended to take a series of separate shots changing the position between each one.

FOR BEST RESULTS FROM YOUR CANON ZOOM 8 8MM CINE CAMERA

KEEP THE FINDER EYEPiece CLEAN

To get best results from your camera it is important to keep the LENS and EYEPiece clean. Be particularly careful to use a clean cotton cloth or rub lightly with a spectacle lens cleaner. A little alcohol or ether could be used to remove stubborn spots.

KEEP THE FILM GATE CLEAN

Specks of film and dust on the film gate can cause mechanical damage or may even scratch the film. From time to time it should be cleaned with a soft brush. Anything sticking to the film gate which cannot be removed with a brush can probably be removed with a toothpick or like object. Do not use a metal or hard instrument.

WHEN TAKING PICTURES, WIND THE SPRING MOTOR FULLY

When taking pictures, even after a short exposure the motor should be immediately wound up tight again. This will avoid the film running out in the middle of a cut. Make it a habit.

DO NOT LET THE MOTOR COMPLETELY RUN DOWN

When a long scene is being taken, be careful not to let the motor completely run down. When the motor is unwound, it will stop leaving the shutter open, and the last one frame will be spoiled.

STORING THE CAMERA

Keep the camera away from dampness, heat, and dust. Take care not to store with naphthalene or camphor. It is not necessary to oil any part of the camera. When storing, the spring motor should be unwound completely. A periodical cleaning and overhauling of the camera will lengthen its life.

CANON ZOOM 8 ACCESSORIES

Filters

48mm Screw-in Type with Plastic Case

Skylight Filter

Color Conversion Filter

A. Tungsten type film in Direct Daylight

B. Daylight type film in Artificial Light

Y1 Light Yellow

Y3 Yellow

O1 Orange

R1 Red

G1 Green

UV Ultra Violet

Neutral Density Filter ND4 (4x), ND8 (8x)



Close-up Lens... 48mm Close-up Lens 450 for easier filming of the title is available.

Trigger Grip



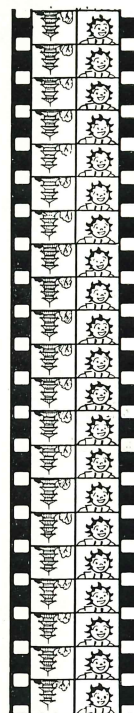
Wrist Strap



Cable Release



Leather Carrying Case



ABOUT THE 8 MM CINE FILM

1

The film used in the 8mm cine camera is 16mm (0.63 inch) in width and 7-1/2 meters (25 feet) in length. Half of this width is exposed on the first run-through. The film spool is then reversed, and the remaining half can be exposed as the same film is used for the second time.

2

The exposed film is sent to the manufacturer of the film who will develop and slice it. It will be returned on a new reel as 15 meters (50 feet) of 8mm (0.32 inch) finished film. This can be screened, without further processing, with an 8 mm projector.

3

One reel of this 8mm film takes 4 minutes on the screen, whereas with the same amount of time, a 16mm film would use some 30 meters of film. 8mm movie is therefore not only an enjoyable but also an economical system for your home entertainment.

CANON ZOOM 8 ACCESSORIES

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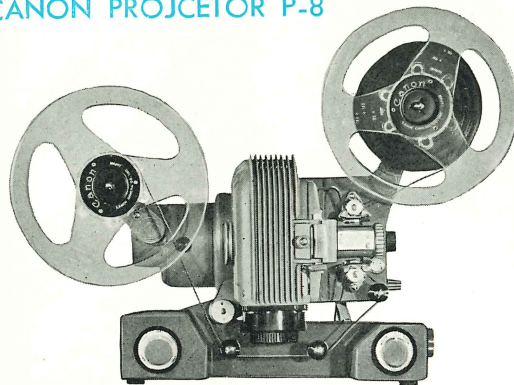
Leather Carrying Case



Cable Release



CANON PROJECTOR P-8

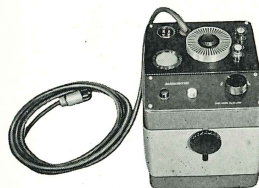


This model with all the up-to-date features is exceedingly compact in design. Built to give an excellent performance by reproducing a sharp flicker-free image on the screen. The film gate is designed to remain at low temperatures preventing the film from damage. Precision made, it will give life-long, trouble-free performance. The motor is sturdy and will function efficiently even in those areas where there is a marked power fluctuation. Its gear drive is perfectly balanced and runs silently and smoothly. The Canon P-8 has a 19mm f:1.4 projection lens and operates on 110-115V, 500W pre-focus projection lamp. It can also be used for individual frame showing or wide screen projection. Also it can be adapted to the CANON AUDIO SYNC in combination with a tape recorder for sound effect.

PROJECTION LAMP-BELL & HOWELL mount, 100 ~110V, 500W; 400ft. reel with case; Projection Cord. P-8 Projector for 125, 220, or 240V is also available.

CANON AUDIO SYNC

Canon Audio Sync can be combined with the Canon Projector P-8 and an ordinary tape recorder for adding sound effects as well as recordings to the film showing.



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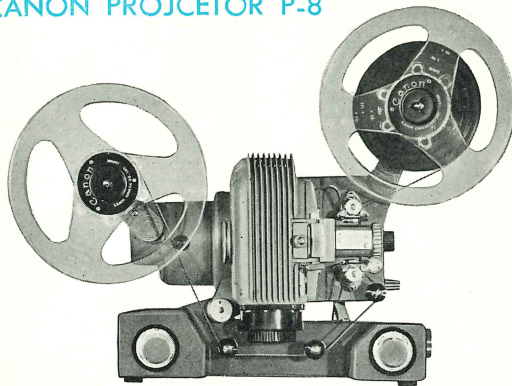
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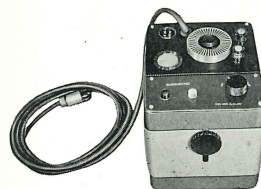


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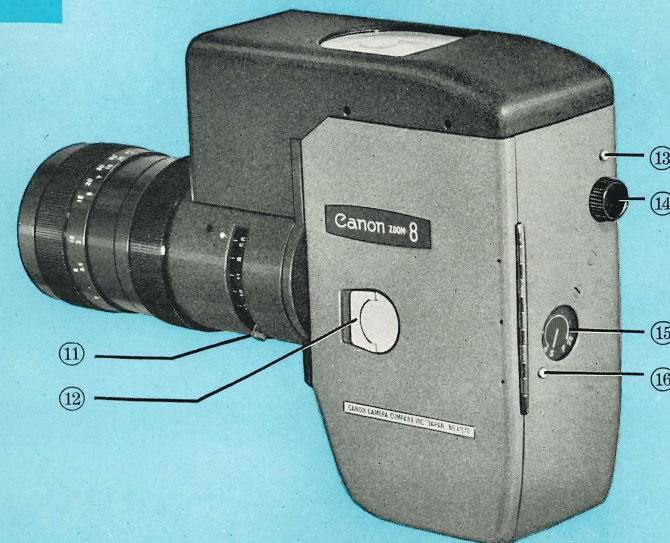
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Canon ZOOM 8

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Canon 8
ZOOM

CANON CAMERA CO., INC.

312 Shimo-Maruko-cho, Ohta-ku, Tokyo, Japan

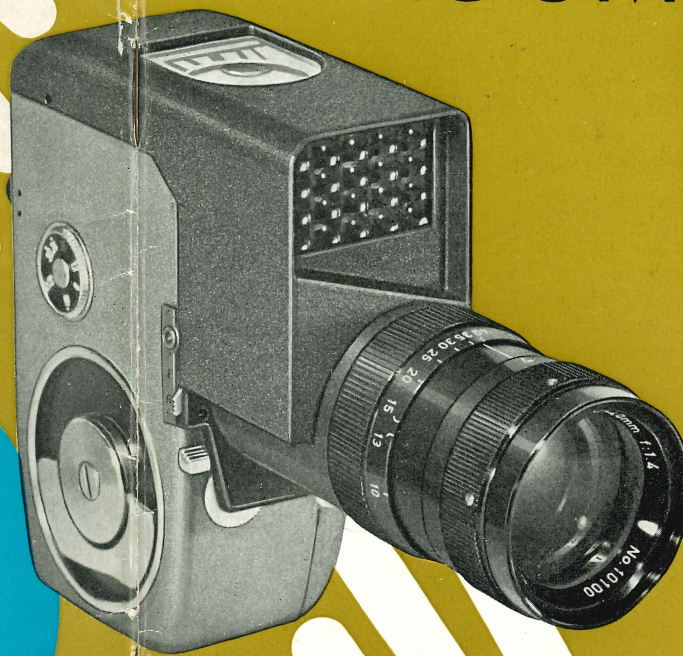
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CANON EUROPE (DISTRIBUTION CENTER):

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